

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
here, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXTRON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 19th August, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Co. Ltd.,
Salvex ex Steamship
"CHIO MARU,"
A QUANTITY OF
COPPER, BRASS AND IRON PIPES,
COPPER CONDENSERS, COPPER
PUMPS, IRON PLATES, WINCHES,
Also
2 BRONZE PROPELLERS (new).
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

MONDAY,
the 21st August, 1916, at 11 a.m., at No. 3 Ormsby Terrace, Kowloon,
SUNDAY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
therm contained.
Consisting of—
Teakwood, Hallstand, 2 Teakwood
Sideboards, 2 Overmantels, Teakwood
China Cabinet, Blackwood Stool and
Chairs, Dinner Service, Glass Ware, etc.,
2 Teakwood Wardrobes with Bevelled
Mirrors, 3 Iron Camp Beds, Marble-
top Bureau, Child's Cot, Shanghai Bath,
Also
A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Vases,
etc., a number of Japanese Tea Sets and
Piano by S. Moutrie & Co.,
On view from Sunday the 20th.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 22nd August, 1916, commencing at 10.30 a.m. to 12.30, continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Premises
Alexandra Buildings,
Chater Road,
FITTINGS AND FURNITURE.
Comprising—
Show Cases by Sage, London.
Counter, 1/2 Plate Glass Window, Fittings,
Double Dial Show Clock,
Diamond Scale,
Desk, Filing Cabinets, Watchmakers
Work Desks,
Watchmakers and Jewellers Tools and
Repair Material,
Remington Typewriters No. 10.
Also
Sundry Lots,
Large Jewellers Safe by Chubb,
London,
Also
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from 19th August.
Catalogues will be sent.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of
The J. Gault & Co. to sell by Public
Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 22nd August, 1916, commencing at 10.30 a.m. to 12.30, continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Premises
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Sundry Lots,
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Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1916.

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Repair Material,
Remington Typewriters No. 10.
Also
Sundry Lots,
Large Jewellers Safe by Chubb,
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Also
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from 19th August.
Catalogues will be sent.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1916.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

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the 22nd August, 1916, commencing at 10.30 a.m. to 12.30, continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Premises
Alexandra Buildings,
Chater Road,
FITTINGS AND FURNITURE.
Comprising—
Show Cases by Sage, London.
Counter, 1/2 Plate Glass Window, Fittings,
Double Dial Show Clock,
Diamond Scale,
Desk, Filing Cabinets, Watchmakers
Work Desks,
Watchmakers and Jewellers Tools and
Repair Material,
Remington Typewriters No. 10.
Also
Sundry Lots,
Large Jewellers Safe by Chubb,
London,
Also
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from 19th August.
Catalogues will be sent.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1916.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the
letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on **MONDAY**, the 21st day of August,
1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His
Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND at The Peak,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by
the Surveyor of His Majesty the King,
for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	Area	Approximate	Value
Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td>	100	100	100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,
the 29th August, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET,
SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES,
As follows—
One Mauser Magazine Rifle 718 Bore.
One Rifle by Edmonson, Greed & Sons,
297/250 Bore.
Also
Two 12-Bore Double Barrell Hammer
Guns, (One by Jeffery & Sons,
London and One by Edmonson,
Green & Sons).
Also
A number of lots of Sporting Ammunition,
12 and 30-Bore.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 31st August, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET,
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
As follows—
Persian and Indian Carpets and Rugs,
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs, and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,
Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Twin
Bedsteads (Teakwood) Sideboard, Din-
ner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables
and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables,
etc., etc., Dinner Service, Crockery, Glass
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet
Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large
Desks and Writing Table, etc., a
quantity of Electro Plated Ware.
Also
"Caille" Portable Motors with Battery,
etc., complete, 5 Pianos in good condition,
Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and
Teakwood, Screens, a quantity of Black-
wood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings,
a few Oil Paintings, etc.
Also
One Tennis Net and Poles, One
New Bicycle, Typewriters, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
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Counter, 1/2 Plate Glass Window, Fittings,
Double Dial Show Clock,
Diamond Scale,
Desk, Filing Cabinets, Watchmakers
Work Desks,
Watchmakers and Jewellers Tools and
Repair Material,
Remington Typewriters No. 10.
Also
Sundry Lots,
Large Jewellers Safe by Chubb,
London,
Also
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from 19th August.
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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL IN WAR TIME.

THE PURPOSES WHICH IT WOULD HAVE SERVED.

The Channel Tunnel project has recently once more come up for public discussion, and the following article from the *Daily Chronicle* is an interesting contribution to the discussion.

If the strong case presented by "The Daily Chronicle" three years ago for the construction of the Channel Tunnel had continued the Committee of National Defence, as it convinced nearly everybody else, the Channel Tunnel could now have been finished. "The Daily Chronicle" has nothing to withdraw from its advocacy, a experience of the actual conditions here that would not have been said in times of peace in favour of the tunnel. Nothing but the hostility of the "Committee of National Defence" prevented the House of Commons from demanding in 1913 that the project should then be proceeded with. If the House of Commons had had its way, our wounded soldiers who are now coming over from France with many delays and not without some risks would be making the journey from Calais to Dover in the Channel in forty minutes and in absolute security. There would have been no Sussex disaster and other regrettable incidents in the Channel would not have arisen. Our food supply would have been facilitated. We hear of tons of French vegetables perishing on their way to us through delays, inseparable from water carriage in war time; these precious vegetables might have been shot through to England by tube in an hour.

Most important of all, our great Army could have been sent over to France and Belgium more expeditiously, more safely, and more economically for it would have been unnecessary to make any call upon the Navy for the protection of the transport. Submarine mines could not have been got into the tube as long as the only two entrances to it had been under French and English control. But even if the French entrance to the tunnel had fallen into German hands, we may be quite sure that it would not have been used for an attempt at invasion; it would have been more likely to be used to enable the enemy to destroy what in the present conditions would have been a priceless means of co-operation between the Allies.

THE MILITARY OBJECTION.

As the military objection to the tunnel has always been the fatal objection, it may be presumed that if that has been removed by recent experience the tunnel will at last be constructed. It is a curious circumstance that France, which has so often been invaded by England, has never had the slightest fear of invasion through a Channel Tunnel; all the fear of invasion should the tunnel be made, has been on the side of England, which France never invaded. It is a curious circumstance that France, which has so often been invaded by England, has never had the slightest fear of invasion through a Channel Tunnel; all the fear of invasion should the tunnel be made, has been on the side of England, which France never invaded. It is a curious circumstance that France, which has so often been invaded by England, has never had the slightest fear of invasion through a Channel Tunnel; all the fear of invasion should the tunnel be made, has been on the side of England, which France never invaded.

LABOUR OPPOSITION TO HUGHES.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has just issued a statement in which he has expressed his opposition to the election of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for president.

In his opening speech, Mr. Gompers attacked the nomination of Mr. Hughes in the following terms: "The nomination of Mr. Hughes is an insult to the American people. He is a man who has no sympathy for the workers. He is a man who has no sympathy for the workers. He is a man who has no sympathy for the workers."

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THE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INVASION.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG?

With wounds that disfigure and cripple, and with the pain of a bad leg, you need a remedy that will cure you. The only remedy that will cure you is **GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT**. It is a powerful medicine that will cure you of all leg ailments. It is a powerful medicine that will cure you of all leg ailments. It is a powerful medicine that will cure you of all leg ailments.

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT
AND PILLS. Prepared by Albert, Albert
Homes, Farmington Street, London. England.
Price in England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong.

GERMAN TYRANNY IN BELGIUM.

WORKMEN DRIVEN INTO SLAVERY.

INHUMAN PUNISHMENTS.

How the Germans are tyrannising over the unhappy people of Belgium is shown by a document issued last month by the Foreign Office. The attention of the Foreign Office has been drawn to a decree said to have been issued by the Governor-General in Belgium on May 15, which adds to and makes more stringent the laws against workmen who refuse work.

On September 22 last a protest was addressed to the patrons of the Belgian Commission against the decree of August 14 and 15 regarding labour in Belgium. Since then, the Foreign Office states, reports have been received of further attempts by the Germans to requisition labour for their military needs. Now all these stories are confirmed by the avowed policy of General von Bissing, embodied in the new decree of May 15.

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INTIMATIONS

AN OLD PROVERB

"Wine and an old friend
are without price everywhere."

HUNTS' PORTS AND SHERRIES

ARE NOT THE CHEAPEST
BUT THEY ARE THE
BEST.

Vino de Pasto, Manzanilla, Madero, etc.
Old White, Very Old Tawny,
Invalid, Newfoundland, etc.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS,
Queen's Buildings,
TEL. 636.

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE IT AT THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES.

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

HERBERT RAWLINSON
who plays
SANDFORD QUEST
the Detective in
"THE BLACK BOX"
BY E. PHILLIPS OFFENHEIM
THE FIRST TWO
INSTALLMENTS OF
THIS REMARKABLE
SERIAL COMMENCES
TO-NIGHT

Programme also includes
"THE BRIDE OF THE HAUNTED CASTLE" (Drama).
"A WATER DOG" (Keystone Comedy).
"THE GREATER MOTIVE" (Drama).
"PANAMA CANAL" (Factual Series).
"THREE GIRLS AND A MAN" (Comedy).

BAND NIGHT TO-MORROW NIGHT.

MORLICK'S MALTED MILK

MORLICK'S MALTED MILK is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the East. It helps nature to restore lowered vitality and is invaluable in the case of the convalescent.

Order Morlick's from your Stores and Judge of its recuperative power for yourself—no cooking—add water only.

Of All Chemists and Grocers
in 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 100000, 250000, 500000, 1000000, 2500000, 5000000, 10000000, 25000000, 50000000, 100000000, 250000000, 500000000, 1000000000, 2500000000, 5000000000, 10000000000, 25000000000, 50000000000, 100000000000, 250000000000, 500000000000, 1000000000000, 2500000000000, 5000000000000, 10000000000000, 25000000000000, 50000000000000, 100000000000000, 250000000000000, 500000000000000, 1000000000000000, 2500000000000000, 5000000000000000, 10000000000000000, 25000000000000000, 50000000000000000, 100000000000000000, 250000000000000000, 500000000000000000, 1000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000, 5000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 10000000

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A
CERTAIN CURE
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT

BUT IS ALSO
AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION FOR PREVENTING
AND RELIEVING
SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS
OF THE SKIN.
50 cts. and \$1 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 18.

WM. POWELL LTD.
PHONE 346

"PETER PAN" SHOES
FOR
CHILDREN
THE NAME
"PETER PAN"
IS AN
ASSURANCE
OF
A PERFECT FIT
AND
HARD WEAR.
WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—The Palladium, Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Pipes, Pumps and Propellers etc. ex. "Chiyo Maru" at Kowloon Godowns.

General Memoranda.

SENDAY, August 20.—

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taihan".

MONDAY, August 21.—

11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at No. 2, Ormsby Terrace, Kowloon.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Department.

9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

TUESDAY, August 22.—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Fittings and Furniture at Gump & Co's premises, Alexandra Buildings.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.—

1.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Bicycles, Typewriters, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, August 24.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sporting Guns and Rifle and Sporting Ammunition at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THIS WEEK'S "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contents include—
Chinese Affairs
Correspondence
Leading Articles
Commercial News
Cases in the Courts
Hongkong Local News
Cholera Epidemic at Macao
The Trouble around Canton
The Shanghai Opium Scandal
Hongkong Hotel Co's Meeting
Opening of China's Parliament
Mozcond Taylor's Share Quotations
etc., etc., etc.

Price \$12 per annum including postage or 25 cents cash per single copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak left by the Shimo Maru on a trip to Canada, with his wife and daughters preceded him a few weeks ago.

A Peking telegram says that Mr. Tang Shao Yi has declined to go to the Capital and has recommended either Wan Chun Yin or Ngai Shun Tse in his stead.

Japan papers report the engagement of H.I.H. Princess Masako, eldest daughter of H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto, to H.I.H. Prince Kon, the heir of the former King of Korea.

All efforts to save the P. and O. steamer *Nile*, sunk in the Inland Sea, have failed, and the Mitsui Bishi Company, which is said to have spent upwards of a million yen in the attempt has now definitely abandoned the enterprise.

It is a significant item of news that the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. Ltd. has secured a loan from the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., and that the land and station buildings at Wong Sha (the centre of the recent fighting) have been mortgaged to the Bank as security. We understand the loan is for one million dollars. Efforts had been made for more than a year past to raise the money in other quarters but without success.

DEATH.

MACAU—On the 16th August, 1916, Mrs. T. B. MACAU, Honorary President of the "Sunbeam Patriotic Club," wife of Mr. T. B. MACAU, F.R.S., F.A.S., President, and Managing Director of the Sun Life Assurance Coy. of Canada, (by telegram from Montreal, Canada).

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, August 18, 1916.

PENALTIES FOR CRIME.

THE announcement made by Mr. ASQUITH in the House of Commons that the British Government is determined not to tolerate the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war till reparation has been made for the murder of Captain FRAYTR is a declaration second only in importance to the Prime Minister's famous declaration of the fundamental basis of peace which he made on November 9th, 1914, and repeated with added emphasis on November 9th, 1915: "We shall never sheathe the sword," he said, "until Belgium—and I will add Serbia—recover, and in full measure, all and more than they have sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against aggression; until the rights of the small nations of Europe are based upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly—and finally destroyed." If all these objects are achieved it will not be difficult to exact, if Germany does not offer, reparation for a crime which has been universally condemned. Meanwhile, nothing seems more likely to drive into the darkened mind of the "cultured" German a glimmering of the naked criminality of the FRAYTR outrage than the announcement of the British Government's determination not to tolerate a resumption of diplomatic intercourse until reparation has been made. Mr. ASQUITH's statement goes even further than this. He reminds us that some of the Allies have "suffered grosser and more extended brutalities than ourselves at the hands of the Germans. This is perfectly true, though the British subject, who has a vivid recollection of the appalling *Lusitania* horror and many similar acts of savagery against non-combatant men, women and children, and who bears in mind the appalling evidence taken by the Bryce Commission, can hardly realise that there are even grosser and more extended brutalities than all these on record against a people constantly bragging of the superiority of their national culture over that of every other race. Mr. ASQUITH has made it known that the Allies are now considering the most effective steps to be taken and what conditions should be exacted in the peace terms in order to secure reparation "satisfying justice." If the reparation exacted should fail to satisfy justice, it will at least go some way towards it and brand the German Kultur of the age for all time with the stigma of criminal lawlessness. Now that Germany is beginning to realise the strength that lies behind these declarations, it may not be too much to hope that Mr. ASQUITH's announcement will serve to inspire in responsible German officers a little more respect in the future course of the war for the accepted canons of civilisation.

THE LAW COURTS.

CUSTOM AMONG SOLICITORS.

There was some legal bantering in the Summary Court this morning. Mr. Mattingley, for a plaintiff, explained that he had given Mr. Hind, for the other side, inspection of all his documents and Mr. Hind said he had none, although the plaintiff said he had. Mr. Mattingley therefore asked for an affidavit.

Mr. Hind said each side was ordered to file an affidavit, but plaintiff had not filed one and until they had done so he would not do so.

The Chief Justice appealed to Mr. Grist as to custom who said that where a solicitor gave an assurance that he had no documents his word was taken.

Mr. Hind said he could not give an inspection of what he had not got, but he was prepared to consent to an affidavit.

Mr. Mattingley was satisfied.

ACTIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

The hearing of two claims against Mr. R. C. Faithful, solicitor of Hongkong, in which the plaintiffs are Chinese has been fixed for the 30th inst.

Mr. Gardiner for defendant said a statement of defence would be filed to-day.

Mutual discovery was ordered; Mr. Hind observing that the cases would last sometime.

THE JAPANESE WARSHIP AT CANTON.

PROTEST BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The *Japan Chronicle* says it is stated that the Chinese Government has made an unofficial protest to the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking against the dispatch and stationing of a Japanese warship at Canton, as a violation of China's neutrality inasmuch as Japan is a belligerent in the world-war.

It is understood that the Japanese Government will explain to China that the dispatch of the *Saga* was necessitated by the danger to Japanese lives and property caused by the riots that have broken out in Canton, and it is expected that China will be induced to agree to Japan's measure.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

"OATMEAL AND RAISINS."

Concealed in a pocket of Scotch oatmeal on board the s.s. *Tiandara* a Chinese passenger had a revolver and in 14 pockets of apparently wholesome oatmeal raisins was 200 rounds of new ammunition.

The passenger was arrested and brought before Mr. Hazeland this morning and fined \$500.

AN UNDESIRABLE.

A banished returned before the expiration of his time and known to the Police as a leader of a gang of thieves and a harbourer of kidnapped children, was ordered to undergo six months' imprisonment for turning up again in the Colony.

A POLICE DESERTER.

A Chinese constable was charged with desertion at the Police Court this morning. It was stated he had signed on for five years and deserted on July 22, 1916. His excuse was that he had been suspended from duty and thought he was no longer required.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHOLERA AT MACAO.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Sir—I feel it incumbent on me to elucidate for you certain points raised in your editorial of last night dealing with the cholera outbreak at Macao.

I received two telegrams from His Excellency the Governor of Macao on the 16th instant. The first one reached me just in time to enable me to secure its publication the next day by your morning contemporaries. The second one, containing the information conveyed to you in my letter of yesterday, was delivered late, after office hours, and I could only act on it the next day. Hence the discrepancy commented upon by you.

You seem to have taken umbrage at the use of the word "false" by His Excellency, the Governor of Macao. As His Excellency does not deny the outbreak of cholera, it follows that the word "false" can only refer to the number of cases reported as occurring daily at Macao. That being so, it is not to be wondered at that His Excellency, who better than anybody else should know the exact number of cases and deaths, should have characterized the news as "false." There is a wide difference between 14 deaths in 16 days and 50 to 60 deaths or cases daily, and these exaggerated reports had to be contradicted, especially as it became apparent to His Excellency that the people in Hongkong were becoming extremely apprehensive, in consequence of the unchecked dissemination of the same.

Your authority for doubting the accuracy of the figures given by His Excellency is apparently the information you have obtained from Chinese sources, for you state that "the Governor says there have been but 14 deaths or cases while Chinese reports state that there have been 50 or 60 cases a day." Seeing that further on you yourself cast a doubt upon the veracity of such information by saying that "if we may credit Chinese reports," nothing further need be said on the matter except that, in the absence of proof to the contrary, His Excellency's official statement must stand.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Acting Consul for Portugal.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

GUARDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir—Owing to the serious outbreak of cholera at Macao I am glad to see that the Hongkong Government has so quickly issued the quarantine regulations and proclamation prohibiting the immigration or importation into the Colony of Chinese from such port or place for such time etc. I beg to point out that the people living at Macao are fleeing to Canton every day and no doubt some of them transship from there to Hongkong, as Canton is now the so-called war area. To protect the health of the residents of the Colony I hope the Hongkong Government will immediately issue some regulation that will apply to the port of Canton.

Yours &c,
RESIDENT.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

ARMIES CEASE FIGHTING ON THE EAST SIDE.

The threat of the Central Government to send troops to quell the disturbances in Kwangtung has had the effect of stopping the squabble—at least for the time being.

Governor-General Lung's memorial to the Government makes it apparent that the question of his evacuation cannot be decided upon until the Central Government has found some solution to the problem of disbanding his men. His communication on his subject with Peking has been favourably reviewed by the rebel party which awaits the decision of the Peking with much earnestness.

Chan Kwing Ming and his rebel underlings are still causing a great deal of trouble in the Tung Kun and Po On districts and exchanges continue daily.

Lung means business and has sent reinforcements against the rebels over whom he has now got the upper hand. The City of Canton shows a big improvement. Work is being resumed and tradesmen have commenced to reopen their shops.

It is stated in a Shanghai telegram to the *Wah Tat* that the Government intend to appoint Tum Hu Ming Assistant Director-General of Military Affairs in Kwangtung.

ANOTHER "NAVAL ENGAGEMENT."

EUROPEAN MOTOR BOAT BETWEEN THE LINES.

SOLDIERS AS SPECTATORS.

The fighting between the "navies" of Lung and Shum is really more absurd than the engagements on land. Each General has about half a dozen boats and the largest could easily be stowed down the funnel of a modern dreadnought. The fleets have met and given battle on a dozen or more occasions and so far the losses consist of one sunken armoured launch which was attached to the rebel force.

During one of the recent engagements a motor boat which had gone out from Shameen for a cruise got right in between the firing ships. Shells from both sides splashed into the water anything up to half a mile from the target. For an hour the battle raged, the vessels not being more than two miles away, and the number of hits on either side was nil. Of course the vessels were continually moving their positions but throughout the fight there seemed to be a mutual desire not to hurt anyone. On each bank of the river were opposing armies. Shum's men could not have been more than 200 feet away from Lung's boats at one time. They could—providing their marksmanship was reliable—have easily picked off the signallers and machine gun crew in the crow's nest, but they, like their enemies on the opposite bank 500 yards distant, were content to sit on their haunches and watch the spectacular display by the navies on the river. The soldiers seemed to say "No blong" my pidgin.

THE FAN-TAN MONOPOLY AT MACAO.

Tenders were opened at Macao yesterday for the fan-tan monopoly at the Colony from 1st July, 1917, to June 30th, 1922. Eleven offers were received, the following being the principal:

Chau-peng and Vong-	
nam	\$1,288,660
Lam-lui	1,966,868
Lam-yung	1,218,000
Vong-chiu	1,218,200
Ung-seng	1,178,000
Ho-kai	986,000
Vong-wei	928,000
Vong-long	872,500

The present holders of the monopoly are paying \$608,000 per annum.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks	330 p.m.
Doors	127 b.
Sugars	111 a.
Wheat	53 b.
Def. Indos	189 b.
Vong-wei	750 b.
Star Ferries	28 b.
Rice	145 b.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST No. 1.

Mr. N. S. Marshall	100
Messrs. Mason & Taylor	100
Mr. R. Chapman	50
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	190.50
Children of the Kowloon	
British School	29.40
Ship's Company, s/s "Kaitong"	60
Messrs. V. R. Loxley & Co.	2,000
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	1,000
Mr. E. J. Sharpley	25
Proceeds Sale of Books	68
Kowloon Cricket Club Golf Section, Entrance fees Empire Day Competition	40
Stall—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. (monthly sub.)	49
Osagar Singh (monthly sub.)	5
Stall—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (monthly sub.)	138
P. H. T. Young	21
Mr. R. F. C. Hedgeland	30
Proceeds from League Tennis Matches held on the Hongkong Cricket Ground on 29th July	35.40
Anonymous	5
Mr. A. A. Young	100
Collected by Ho Fook and Fo Koon Tong	
Mr. Li Po Lung	\$100
Mr. Ho Ping Woon	100
Mr. Lau Shau Shan Tong	100
Mr. Lau Lim Young	50
Mr. R. Poston	25
Mr. Wong Hung Kee	10
Mr. Yee Lee Cheung	10
Mr. Li Tai Tain	10
Mr. Mee Wo	5
Our Little Bit Society (monthly subscription)	465
Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.	50
Mr. N. B. Patell	50
Mr. N. B. Karanjia	50
Collection at Union Church on 4th August	437
Collected at the Ohel Leah Synagogue on 4th August	200
Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse	200
Mr. R. S. Ellery	25
Chief Writer Kait	25
Mr. Liang Shi Yi	1,000
Office at War Anniversary service on 4th August at St. John's Cathedral	300.48
Mr. Li Shun Fam	100
Mr. W. C. Chu Wan	25
Mr. Ma Luk Shan	10
Messrs. Nam Hing Loong Lan	15
Hop Hing Loong Lan	15
Kwong Hing Loong Lan	15
Wing On Loong Lan	15
Kwong Cheung Hing	15
Wing Sang Loong Lan	15
Fuk Cheung Hing Lan	15
Wing Tai Loong Lan	15
Man Fuk Shing	10
Tai Fong	10
Kwan Chan	10
Po Yuen Hing	10
Po Sang Cheung	10
Kwong Tai Sang	10
Kung Foon Chan	10
Kam Man Cheung	10
Shui On Cheung	10
Pak Wo Tong	10
Kung Shun Cheung	10
Wai On Hong	10
Mr. W. G. Lay (monthly sub.)	20
T. Carr Ramsey	5
P. D. Biesker	10
S. Barker	10
F. H. Fisher	5
T. J. Edwards	10
W. Howard	10
No. 248	192
354	195
Monthly subscriptions	\$ 7,887.73
	2,467.00
	\$ 10,354.73
Already acknowledged	130,419.77
	140,870.50
Less amount allocated and earmarked, subscriptions remitted and local payments	126,535.89
Balance in hand	\$ 23,344.81

N. J. STARR,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 17th Aug. 1916.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM IN JAPAN.

The returns for the month of July bring the promotion result for the past seven months to \$99,927,000 yen; of which amount \$8,075,000 yen went for the promotion of new undertakings, while \$20,852,000 yen was raised for the extension of old enterprises. This total result presents an increase by 148,976,500 yen over the same period of last year.

Among the new concerns promoted are the Tokushima Cotton Spinning Company, the Ito Mining Company, the Japan Tale Company, the Chosen Forelaine Company, and the Russo-Japanese Trading Company.

THE SUNBEAM PATRIOTIC CLUB.

In connection with the announcement in another column of the death of Mrs. T. B. Macaulay, Honorary President of the "Sunbeam Patriotic Club," it may be explained that this is a Club formed of the ladies of the Head Office Staff of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for sewing and knitting for the soldiers and sailors in the fighting theatres. *Sunbeam*, the little magazine published in the interests of the policy holders of this Company, gives a list of the Club's output since the outbreak of the war and remarks: "The members of the 'Sunbeam Patriotic Club' have demonstrated the capacity of the twentieth century woman for efficiency and continuity of effort. Promptly organized, as they were, at the very outbreak of hostilities, one might easily have thought that long ere this the ladies of the Club would have tired of their self-appointed task. But not so. Quietly, but none the less steadily, the Club and its friends have worked through all the past twenty months with results that are very surprising and creditable indeed."

A farewell dinner was given by Sir Edward Grey to the retiring Japanese Ambassador. Among the guests were the Prime Minister, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne, Lord B. Cecil, Mr. Macdonald, and Lord Hardinge.

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN LOAN TO CHINA.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

CHINA'S URGENT BUT FRUITLESS APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

New York, Aug. 4.
The following telegram is taken from the *Japan Chronicle*—

The State Department has cabled the U.S. Legation in Peking giving notice that it has been unable to arrange the loan asked for by the Chinese Government.

The message states that while the American bankers, who were in the original Six-Power Group, refused to make a loan to China, the State Department continued its efforts to place the issue elsewhere and communicated with other American bankers, who, however, felt it would be unwise to invest in more foreign securities just now, while the prospects of floating an additional loan were not good.

China offered to issue bonds to American bankers at 83, and the latter were to place them on the market at 97. Outside of other considerations, the bankers felt that in view of the lack of sufficient guarantees of payment the price suggested was not attractive.

The amount sought by China, continues the State Department, was \$30,000,000 of which five millions was to be advanced immediately. One million had been already furnished when China asked for another instalment of five millions. The bankers then consulted the Administration, feeling an obligation to bring the other bankers of the Six-Power Group into the arrangement.

The Peking Government urged that the money was badly needed to meet the ordinary expenses of administration, and when it was made evident to China that it would be difficult to obtain four millions, China asked the State Department to make an effort to get two million dollars immediately. The underlying attitude of the bankers has been their apparent fear that the action of the Administration in March, 1913, in refusing to be a party to the guarantee when the American bankers contemplated participating in the Six-Power Group, would continue to be applied to this additional loan even when arranged at the instance of the State Department.

The bankers consequently insisted that the Administration should issue a statement consenting to their participation in this new loan, but this the U.S. Government has refused to do.

As the matter now stands, negotiations are at a standstill, indicating the total failure of the proposed loan.

THE "DEUTSCHLAND'S" CARGO SPACE.

The New York *Herald* published a sketch of the German super-submarine *Deutschland*, and in the following issue among other references to the ship, it had the following:

One naval constructor at the New York Navy Yard said that a "Herald" reporter that when he was informed that the *Deutschland* carried a cargo of 750 tons he regarded it as a great exaggeration. He said further that when he glanced over the details of the construction of the super-submarine as published by the "Herald" and studied the sketch accompanying it, he was convinced that it was a physical impossibility for a vessel built on the lines of the *Deutschland* to carry more than one hundred tons of cargo. "The freight space of any submarine of the type of the *Deutschland* is quite restricted," said this authority. "This is largely confined to the space ordinarily occupied by torpedoes, tubes, arms and ammunition and the like. A torpedo submarine carrying hundreds of tons of freight, rather than about seven tons, making a total of fifteen tons for these two items."

"Granting that a submarine engaged in carrying freight is larger than the submarine of ordinary type, there will, of course, be a corresponding larger space for freight-carrying purposes. But even so, heavier engines must be employed and these will require larger space. Granting that an additional carrying space is provided, then you have a total space capable of accommodating a cargo of about seventy-five tons."

"Naturally the aim of a submarine devoted to merchant uses is to carry as much freight as is consistent with safety in submergence. It will not do for a submarine carrying hundreds of tons of freight to submerge too deeply for the slightest defect in the machinery would doom the vessel and the men manning it to certain destruction. Even if the *Deutschland* had carried one hundred tons of freight, rather than seven hundred and fifty tons as is reported, the achievement in crossing the Atlantic would have been no less great."

The British Embassy at Tokio has received a telegram from Viscount Grey stating that iron bars, rods, plates and sheets for ordinary industrial purposes may be exported to Japan without licence.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a master over-cranic colic dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second cures, it is really necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our line has been advanced to the west and south-west of Guillemont.

FRENCH ORGANISE CAPTURED POSITIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 17.
A communiqué says:—The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack in the Somme region. We are organising the positions won. There is violent artillery activity north of Maurepas and in the sector of Belloy-en-Santerre but calm prevails elsewhere.

AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

CONTINUED PROGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
General Smuts reports:—Our troops are closing in on the Central Railway in the vicinity of Kilaos, from the north and the west, while our Naval forces have occupied the important Arab town of Dugonega, capturing a Naval gun.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, Aug. 17.
Today's official statement says there have been artillery actions, unmarked by any special features.

VENICE AGAIN BOMBED.

Hostile seaplanes bombed Venice and Grado Lagoon last night. The damage was slight and there were no casualties.

BRITISH ACTION AGAINST SWEDEN.

EXPORTS PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER STRINGENT LICENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Reuter's Agency announces that the Government has decided to prohibit all exports to Sweden except under most stringent licence.

LATER.
The reason for the prohibition of exports to Sweden is that a new Swedish law prohibits importers giving any information regarding the ultimate destination of imports, which information is essential under the British Customs (War Powers) Act.

ITALIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Rome, Aug. 17.
Signor Boselli, Minister of Finance, in the course of a speech said they must secure Italian aspirations by definite conquest and must closely maintain their agreements with the Allies.

THE LIFE OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Before the Parliament Bill passed its third reading, the Government undertook to specially limit the life of a new Parliament in the event of the election being fought on the old register.

LONDON DOCK DUES.

Owing to the cost of the war bonus for employees, the Port of London Authority has decided to raise the dock dues and other charges by 74 per cent. from the 24th July.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE AFFRAY.

STRONG JAPANESE FORCE DISPATCHED.

TOKYO, Aug. 17.
A regiment of Cavalry, three battalions of infantry and a mixed company with machine guns have been despatched to Cheng Chia Tung from the nearest Japanese garrison. The Cabinet has discussed the situation.

The Foreign Office states that the attitude of Japan will depend upon the friendly attitude and co-operation of Peking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL RESUMPTION OF THE ATTACK.

PARIS, Aug. 17.
A communiqué states:—The French have resumed the offensive in the Somme region this afternoon after an intense cannonade making important gains.

In conjunction with the British, north of the Somme they captured a whole line of German trenches on a front extending to a mile.

Simultaneously, the French south of the Somme captured in one rush a system of powerfully-fortified trenches on a front of twelve hundred metres south of Belloy-en-Santerre.

After capturing a mile of trenches north of Maurepas, the British and French troops at certain points reached the Guillemont-Maurepas road.

In addition, south of Maurepas, all the German positions east of the Maurepas-Clercy road were captured on a front of two kilometres to a depth of 300-400 metres, after a fierce fight, in which the enemy lost very heavily.

Both operations were brilliantly conducted and rapidly executed, and many prisoners were taken, in addition to 60 captured south of the Somme.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LINES OF ENEMY'S RETREAT.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.
Military authorities indicate that there are three lines by which the enemy may retreat in Galicia, namely: (1) the Left Wing along the Ternopol-Lemberg road; (2) the Centre towards Brzany; and (3) the Right Wing towards Halicz.

The Russians are only six miles from the latter.

General Bothmer and General Ernolli are vigorously resisting General Sakharoff's outflanking effort.

In the Sereth region the Russians are still being held up by General Bothmer in the middle course of the Zlota, Lipa, but further south the Russians hold both banks for sixteen miles, and are continuing to advance.

RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.
General Rusky has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, in succession to General Kuropatkin (who was recently appointed to the Turkish command).

MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
The steamers Pagasaris (Spanish), San Giovanni Battista (Italian) and several sailing ships have been sunk.

ENVOY TO THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Count de Sals, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., (until recently British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Montenegro) has been appointed Special Envoy to the Vatican, in succession to Sir Henry Howard, K.C.B.

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT AND REGISTRATION BILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
In the House of Commons, the Extension of the Life of Parliament Bill and the Registration Bill passed their second reading.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND "NEW INDIA."

LONDON, Aug. 17.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. P. Snowden, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he was not prepared to interfere with the action of the Government of Madras regarding the paper *New India*. He was not aware that every paper of standing had protested on that the action had created indignation throughout India.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO DENMARK.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Sir Ralph Paget has been appointed British Minister to Denmark.

PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
There have been three cases of bubonic plague at Bristol. The Medical Officer of Health has hinted at the possibility of rats having been deliberately infected.

JAPANESE PRINCE VISITING PETROGRAD.

TOKYO, Aug. 17.
Prince Tan-In is proceeding to Petrograd to return the visit of the Grand Duke.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
The marriage of Major John Murray, son of the famous publisher, and Lady Helen Russell was solemnised to-day.

BERWICK EYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
The bye-election at Berwick has resulted as follows:—Sir Francis Blake (Coalitionist) 3794 Dr. Turnbull (Independent) 621

"KITCHENER'S CONTEMPTIBLE CONSCRIPTS."

REPLY TO GERMAN SLANDERS.

The following is a "Reuter-Kokusai" telegram to the Japan papers as published in the *Japan Chronicle*.

In the embarrassed and hectic reports of the great battle of Picardy which Germany has circulated in neutral countries the commonest misstatement concerns the new British army. It is admitted that the old expeditionary force was fine material, but the new army raised in the past two years are described as undisciplined and feeble in attack and irresolute in defence. They are formidable, say the German reports, only because of their numbers, and their numbers are vanishing under the German fire.

No item of this statement is true. The casualties have not been out of proportion to the ground gained, and in the attack of July 14th, which carried a large part of the German second line, the British losses were extraordinarily small. The individual fighting value of the British troops has been equal to any in the campaign. For example, a wood was taken by the Germans with nine battalions; it was recaptured by the British with two, and the British New Army, which showed its merit at Loos last September, has won great glory in every phase of the Picardy battle.

In a later phase of this battle a certain historic British division advanced on the line between Baginvalle and Longueval. The experiment proved the worth of the New Army. To begin with, they managed to cross the intervening ground and get up to within 200 yards of the enemy's wire entanglements practically without casualties, which was a remarkable proof of discipline. When at dawn they attacked with superb vigour and devotion, in one place the German wire had been imperfectly cut and they had to make their way through it under a deadly fire, but by a little after midday the German line had been broken and the German second position was in our hands, as well as 683 unwounded men, 30 officers, including the battalion commander, four howitzers, four field-guns and 14 machine-guns. That is an achievement of four battalions of the New Army which had never before been in action.

It should be remembered that in this section the Germans were not weak. Misty weather had enabled them to mass guns whose positions could not be detected by aerial reconnaissance and which were firing at registered marks. They had brought up some of their most famous troops, including a division of Verdun fame. The latter was as faithfully dealt with by the new British battalions as by the French 6th Corps in their famous counter-attack on Douaumont plateau.

Attention is called to the British New Army which showed its merit at Loos last September and which has won great glory in every phase of the Picardy battle.

To talk of "new armies" to-day, is indeed a misnomer. The whole British force in one sense is new. The famous old regiments of the line have been renewed completely since 1914, and their drafts are drawn from the same source as the men of the new battalions. The only difference is that in historic battles there is a regimental tradition already existing, whereas in new battalions that tradition has had to be created, and it has been created. A reputation second to none in the army and in dozens of new battalions, has been laid in Picardy on a fighting foundation of proud tradition. Take the great fight of July 14th, when from Focareux to Delville Wood the German second line was carried and the third line pierced. It was an enterprise as bold as it was successful.

A distinguished French soldier doubted the possibility of success. An English General offered to "eat his hat" if it did not come off. When the French General heard of the result he said: "C'est bien. Le Général se mange son chapeau."

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

ITS LARGER PURPOSE.

(BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT IN THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.")

Looked at against the background of the war as a whole, the Allied western offensive, centred in, but not limited to, the battle on the Somme, will be seen to have a larger purpose as well as an immediate and more local objective. Though the more local objective may still be unachieved, notwithstanding the, to date, substantial promise of achievement, the larger, and far more important purpose is, happily for us, already assured of fulfilment.

Speaking with the evidence before us of subsequent events, we now know that when, at the beginning of the present year, the Germans in the War Council at Berlin planned their 1916 campaign, they were influenced by two broad considerations. One was the question of replenishing their forces; the other was the prospective period of scarcity preceding the harvest. By the end of April the 1917 class of recruits, having completed its training, would be in the fighting line. From that date the absolute diminution of numerical strength would begin. By the middle of May at latest the period of scarcity would be entered upon. In view of these considerations the measures decided upon were to bring the war to an end as the latest by Midsummer.

And these measures, again, were two: the attack upon Verdun and the offensive against Italy. Had both succeeded, as it was fully believed they would, then a separate peace might, it was thought, be forced alike upon Italy and upon France. The two "incalculables," Great Britain and Russia, might then in turn have been compelled to accept a settlement, inconclusive for them, advantageous for Germany and for Austria. Such are the enemy's reasonings which events between then and now have made clear. Events are the best of all possible proofs.

To be quite certain on the point let us glance back upon the main episodes of the war during 1916. In the order of time they have been (1) the fall of Erzerum, with later, the fall of Trebizond as its consequence, (2) the attack upon Verdun, (3) the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, (4) the battle of Jutland, (5) the Russian offensive south of the Pripiet, (6) the Italian counter-offensive, (7) the Allied offensive in the West. Summarily the campaign of 1916 has been marked first by the failure of both the enemy's measures, and secondly, as a consequence of that double failure, by the development of the Allied attack measured by the demonstration in battle of the naval power which is the foundation of their strategy. There has been here, as anybody can see, a turning of the tables too manifest to be gainsaid.

But let us also be quite clear as to what we mean by a turning of the tables. Repeatedly in the leading articles of newspapers, which may be accepted as an index of the non-Servicé and general public view of the war, the statement has been made that the "initiative" has passed at length from the Germans to ourselves. "Initiative" is a technical term, and its technical meaning is the power to compel the enemy to conform to the disposition of his forces to your designs. In campaigns with enormous mass armies that power is in truth the assurance of victory. Orders have to be given very often weeks in advance. If you have the initiative your orders will hold good. If the enemy has it, either your orders will prove wrong, or sudden very unavailing changes will cause confusion and throw your organisation out of gear. In either case you will be beaten.

Now in the sense of being able to control and control the disposition of the Allied forces, the Germans never had the initiative. Their chance even of seizing it was settled in the negative on the Marne. By that battle, winning the freedom to make the best disposition of our forces, we took the first and most essential stride towards victory. That freedom has never since been imperilled. Nor has it been seriously challenged except during the critical weeks of October 1914 which preceded the battle of Ypres. That battle of Ypres, among other results, established it finally.

There has been no turning of the tables, therefore, by any transfer of initiative, for as vaguely used in general discussion the word has no military meaning whatever. Have we been able to carry out our designs? Undoubtedly. Has the enemy been obliged to conform to them? Most assuredly. If he had not been obliged to conform he would have employed his united strength first on the West and next on the East. He certainly would not to-day be fighting with us equally divided between the two main fronts.

It is we then who have held the control. And observe that both the attack upon Verdun and the offensive in the Trentino were the outcome of this pressure, partly naval, partly military. A good deal of public misunderstanding has arisen on this matter because the public at large have not yet altogether grasped the significance of the tactical successes which have been another result. You score a tactical success when, reducing an enemy effort to nullity, you cause the strength he has used up in that effort to be wasted. Ypres was a great tactical success. Verdun has been an even greater—the greatest known. The Italian defence in the Trentino was a great tactical success. In brief, we have turned the tables not by any shifting of the initiative, but because our generals have been skilful enough in the first place to win, and wise enough in the second place to hold.

to be for the moment content with tactical successes, knowing that such successes must inevitably lead up to that phase of the war in which our strategic initiative would be united with and utilised in tactics of attack.

In the Trentino the Italian counter-offensive has set the seal upon General Cadorna's tactical success by wrecking the Austrian enterprise. The profound effect of that Austrian failure upon the war as a whole is evident from two considerations. The first is that, apart from the troops engaged against Italy, it left Austria with no forces about save the three armies on the Russian front. Further, these were the bottom of the purse. If lost they could not be replaced. It was for that reason, secondly, that so much care was taken not merely to ensure the success of the Trentino enterprise, but that it should be alike swift and crushing. In withdrawing the reserves, including the best units, from the armies on the Russian front the Austrians ran a deadly risk. As Mr. Belloz "justly pointed out in last week's 'Land and Water,' they fed into the Trentino across the Brenner Pass—the one narrow bottleneck of communication—a vast mass of both heavy and light artillery. They were staking everything upon the throw, and they meant the throw to be a certainty.

They have lost, and on the top of that loss came the Russian offensive. Of the three Austrian armies on the Russian front two have been swept away. The third is in peril of envelopment. Since the battle of Koloman last week von Bothmer's danger has become imminent. What will be Austria's situation if the Russian movement south of the Diester cannot be arrested, and von Bothmer is lost? She will have no forces left save those employed against Italy, and the best part of those, as well as the best part of their equipment, literally locked up in the Trentino for weeks to come. In truth, the failure of the Trentino enterprise and the Russian offensive have brought Austria to the brink of ruin.

The Germans, however, perfectly well know that if Austria goes down their cause in the Balkans and in Turkey is irretrievable. Nay, their influence and power as Vienna will vanish. Come what may, they must save the tottering ally. How? They have tried to do it by massing troops against the Russians in the Luck salient. It has not been enough. Inevitably as the Russian movement south of the Diester has grown more threatening the fighting round the Luck salient has become more intense. To sustain it the German lines north of the Pripiet have been drawn upon to the utmost. Even the West has been drawn upon. It has been repeatedly asserted by German military commentators, and apparently it was the view of the German Headquarters Staff, that the Russians could not stand up to German troops. That opinion must by this time be another of the *Juste Illusions*. In threatening both Kovel and Lemberg by his first advance General Brusiloff without doubt knew that he would provoke that concentration. But does anybody imagine that a commander of his skill had not made ample provision against emergency? Besides, in provoking this concentration he kept the enemy thin where he meant to plant his real blow—in Bukovina. Elementary as it was, the Germans at the time did not see it. Of course they see it now. But if they think out on the Luck salient their front there will be disrupted. They have been out-generalled, and they have to face the consequences.

It is a question of time, and not of weeks but of days. Where could the Germans in these circumstances turn for the men and the guns to save Von Bothmer if not to France? The larger purpose, then, of the western offensive is to second the Eastern offensive. On a greater scale it reproduces on the West the position on the Luck salient. The price of withdrawal is disruption. It is the price because the initiative is ours. In the eye of the larger purpose the prize is not the possession of villages; the prize is the fate of empires. And that purpose is already assured of fulfilment. The peril of disruption on the West is as great as the peril of envelopment on the East. Either way the result will be the same.

Of the immediate and more local objective it is advisable at this juncture to speak with a certain reserve. Attention has been chiefly directed to it, and various guesses have been indulged in. Among them has appeared the suggestion that this attack is intended to relieve the enemy's pressure upon Verdun. It has nothing to do with Verdun. On the whole, the public have been led to form expectations which are exaggerated, because, on the whole, beyond what is reasonable. So far as the battle had gone up to the time this was written, the advance had been most marked on the right, where the French are operating, and especially to the south of the Somme. There is a temptation on the part of correspondents and others writing on the spur of the moment to offer by implication excuses for the British troops on the ground that the Germans have thickened their resistance along the British section of the line, and that the terrain is there the more difficult. Both statements are in substance false. The implied excuse, however, are both needless and beside the mark. For the advance to have swung itself, without the enemy line is a fine achievement. It is not a question of local part of the attacking force being better than another, much less of one general being more capable than another. The operation, as a whole, is being directed by one of the greatest tacticians of this or of any other age. The success of troops in battle lies in achieving what they are asked to achieve.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA FORESTS.

The British Consul at Tamsui reports that the exploitation of the extensive forests in the interior of Formosa is a matter which has been engaging the attention of the Government authorities for some years past. Tree-felling in the Mount Ari forests has been rapidly proceeded with and in 1915 the first trial exports of Arisan timber to foreign countries took place. The amount of timber now produced at Arisan is about 3,000,000 cubic feet per annum. The most up-to-date methods of timber extraction are employed and the logs are sent down to the yard at Kagi. This timber yard is situated on land adjoining the starting point of the Arisan Railway, which runs for a distance of 41 miles up the slopes of the mountain. Aerial wire transporters have been installed and the collecting power of the machinery now in use is from 10,800 to 14,400 cubic feet per working day of ten hours.

Two new forests have been discovered, one in Taichu Prefecture on the slopes of Mount Hsien, and the other in Giran Prefecture in the upper reaches of the River Daidakunikel in the neighbourhood of Mount Samsu. According to present estimates, the area of the Hsien forest is about one-half that of that of Mount Ari, while the forest in Giran Prefecture is one and a half times as large as the Arisan forest.

The enormous difficulties encountered at Arisan in extracting the timber, which necessitated the construction of the railway above referred to, will not, it is thought, be experienced at either of the new forests, as there are convenient waterways for floating the logs down to the sea coast or railway.

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A BOY HERO.

The following is an extract from Admiral Sir David Beatty's report on the Jutland Battle:—

"The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. A report from the Commanding Officer of Chester gives a splendid instance of devotion to duty. Boy (1st class) John Travers Cornwall, of Chester, was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, when the gun crew died and he was under 18 years. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory, and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."

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Of the immediate and more local objective it is advisable at this juncture to speak with a certain reserve. Attention has been chiefly directed to it, and various guesses have been indulged in. Among them has appeared the suggestion that this attack is intended to relieve the enemy's pressure upon Verdun. It has nothing to do with Verdun. On the whole, the public have been led to form expectations which are exaggerated, because, on the whole, beyond what is reasonable. So far as the battle had gone up to the time this was written, the advance had been most marked on the right, where the French are operating, and especially to the south of the Somme. There is a temptation on the part of correspondents and others writing on the spur of the moment to offer by implication excuses for the British troops on the ground that the Germans have thickened their resistance along the British section of the line, and that the terrain is there the more difficult. Both statements are in substance false. The implied excuse, however, are both needless and beside the mark. For the advance to have swung itself, without the enemy line is a fine achievement. It is not a question of local part of the attacking force being better than another, much less of one general being more capable than another. The operation, as a whole, is being directed by one of the greatest tacticians of this or of any other age. The success of troops in battle lies in achieving what they are asked to achieve.

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HONGKONG SHANGHAI	Aug. 19, at Noon
PORT COLBERT & SWATOW	Aug. 21, Daylight
HONGKONG SHANGHAI	Aug. 21, Daylight
HOIHOW, FANHOI & HAIPHONG	Aug. 22, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Aug. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Aug. 22, at 4 p.m.
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MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	RUMSANG	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 24, Daylight
SHANGHAI	YCSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 25, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	CHENSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers "Katsang", "Namang", "Luchow" & "Fookong" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Hongkong. Time occurs at 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yokohama" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient independent loading) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.
* Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOMEWARD.

For

STEAMERS

DATES OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailing to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A.P.C.A.R. LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. SHIBALA, 5,308 tons, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 24th August.

WESTWARD.

S.S. SANTHIA, 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on 23rd August.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	LEAVING
HAICHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 18th August at 3 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 22nd August at 3 p.m.
HAITAN	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 25th August at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

STEAMERS	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri., 15th Sept. (from Nagasaki)
PERSEA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Thurs., 21st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 4th Oct. at Noon
NIIPPON MARU	11,000-13 knots	Tues., 17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.
DAIRIN MARU	9,000-12 knots	
KWANTO MARU	9,000-12 knots	
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	

* Proceeding to South American Ports. * Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

* Cargo only. * Omitting MANILA, Shanghai and Honolulu.

* From Olan to London. * 271-10. Return (6 months) £120.

* " " New York. * 450. * 495-10.

* " " San Francisco. * 245. * 366.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamers. Tons & Speed. Sailing.

ANYO MARU 18,400-15 knots. Tues., 12th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
K. DOI AGENT,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier),
Telephone 291.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE	SATSUTA MARU, Capt. Taka, Tons 16,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	SHITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominga, Tons 15,500	THURSDAY, 24th August, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via MANILA, CEBU, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Shimizu, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
	SADO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, CEBU, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
	MIKO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Sept. at 4 p.m.
YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA via MANILA, CEBU, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Shimizu, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Shimizu, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Hor, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800	SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOSA MARU, Capt. Sakamoto, Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 20th August, at Noon
	SHITANO MARU, Capt. Gupe, Tons 16,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKO, HAMA, SAN-FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOHL, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 221 & 224.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR STRAIT, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER, RANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "NORE", Captain D. Ashbury, carrying 1,500 tons of Mail will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship "Mooltan" from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the steamship "Mooltan" direct to Manchester and London. Other Cargo for London etc. will be conveyed via Bombay per a.s. "Alyona" due in London about 9th October, 1916.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
R. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1916.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship "Kiyomasa" having arrived from the above ports, (Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the warehouse of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 21st August at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on 21st August at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case where the cargo is not insured. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by us only if the cargo is insured.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1916.

ADVERTISING AGENTS

LONDON—WILLIAM BARTER, 49 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1, A. 11 & 12, General's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.
T. E. B. BARNES & Co., Ltd., 163, Queen's Road, Victoria, Sh. CHARTER, BROS. & Co., 89, Great Street, E. C. 4. G. STREET, E. C. 4. 30, Gresham, Gresham & Gresham, 15, St. Bride St., E. C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, E. C. 4. M. C. B. & Co., 150, Fleet Street, E. C. 4. D. J. KERRICK & Co., 8, Whitefriars St., E. C. 4. H. & Co., 15, Whitefriars St., E. C. 4. H. & Co., 15, Whitefriars St., E. C. 4.

SCOTLAND—WILLIAM BARTER, 49 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1, A. 11 & 12, General's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.

PARIS AND BRUSSELS, MATTHEW PIERCE & Co., 18 Rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

NEW YORK—T. B. BARNES & Co., Ltd., 40, Wall Street, New York City.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

FOOCHOW—BROOKS & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASHAN, 182 NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Arcade, Colombo, Ceylon.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—MERRILL, KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

JAPAN—MERRILL, KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON—MERRILL, KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON THE LIFE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Bannister, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50
THE MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH (History of the Eastern Churches) 100
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (Yan-Tai King, translated by M. J. Ross) 50
SIX MONTHS' HARTLAND TAT MEMORANDUM (Chinese) 50
WASHINGTON BOOKS (for sale) 50

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor), on
SATURDAY,
the 19th August, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
1st Floor, STREET,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale,
also
A number of pairs of Shoes,
Dress Material, ribbons, etc.,
And
Five Cases American Cheese.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1916. 943

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 58

TO LET.
ONE FLAT of FOUR ROOMS over Kowloon Dispensary, partly furnished.—Apply Kowloon Dispensary, or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, Hongkong, June 16, 1916. 751

TO LET

HOUSE in Kowloon—No. 2, Terrace Building.
Apply to **CHANG YUK SHU,**
34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1916. 926

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1916. 511

TO LET

SMALL GODOWN in Prince's Building.
For particulars apply
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.
Hongkong, May, 2, 1916. 623

TO LET

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Liquidators
REUTER BROCKMANN & CO.,
Hongkong, April 10, 1916. 542

TO LET

OFFICES, at 2 Cornhill Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENT CO., LTD.

TO LET

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three or four persons at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Alexander Buildings,
Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916.

HONGKONG REGISTER.
Previous day On date at On date at
5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m. 5 a.m.
Barometer 29.58 29.57 29.57
Temperature 86 80 84
Humidity 74 88 83
Direction of Wind SW W W
Force 4 1 2
Weather C O S
Rain 0.44 0.00 0.16

Highest open air temperature on the 17th 87
Lowest open air temperature on the 17th 79
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 18, 1916.

Temperature.
Hongkong, August 18, 1916.
Barometer 9 A.M. 29.58
Do. 1 P.M. 29.57
Do. 4 P.M. 29.59
Thermometer 9 A.M. 83
Do. 1 P.M. 84
Do. 4 P.M. 84
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 80
Do. (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 80
Do. (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. 80
Do. Maximum 84
Do. Minimum (over night) 79

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Office. Phone 27.

OUR AGENCIES

Napier, Ford, Humber, Motor Cars,
Brooke, Caillie, Scripps, Marine Motors,
Triumph, Indian, Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Dureco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Carbott Stationery,
Turner Oil & Gas Engines,
Simpson & Lawrence Yacht Fittings,
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 17.
Korea Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,734 T.
Nasaka, Yokohama, via Kobe and Moji
Aug. 5, General—N. Y. K.
Oyashio, Dutch steamer, 2,989 T. P.
Scholten, Amoy August 16, General—
JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINES.
August 18.
Sungai Maru, British steamer, 947 T.
Trowbridge, Haiphong Aug. 13, Pigs and
General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Kumohor, British steamer, 1,450 J. A.
Martin, Java via Singapore August 6,
Sugar—CHINA.
Tamsui, British str., 919 T. Oudhrie,
Chefoo Aug. 12, General—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.
Aubry, British str., 1,355 T. W. Eedy,
Shanghai and Swatow Aug. 17, General—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.
Kumohor, for Foochow and Shanghai.
August 18.
Chapman, for Weihaiwei and Tientsin.
Uyup, for Swatow.
Kishon, for Chinwangtao.
Shanghai, for Shanghai.
Hongkong, for Hoihow and Haiphong.
Kowloon, for Swatow and Shanghai.
Winglung, for Hoihow and Haiphong.
Canada Maru, for Shanghai & Tacoma.
Hainan, for Swatow and Foochow.

CLEARED.

Princess Maru, for Shanghai and Kobe.
Kishon Maru, for Singapore.
Tientsin, for Hoihow and Haiphong.
Kishon Maru, for Singapore and Calcutta.
Kumohor, for Weihaiwei and Tientsin.
Hainan, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Sungai Maru*, from Pakhoi, Mr and Mrs Wickes.
DEPARTED.
Per *Shimo Maru*, for San Francisco, Mr M. M. Bales, Mr L. Barber, Mr. Mrs and Master H. J. Bell, Miss Bittinger, Mr and Mrs P. L. Beach, Miss L. Bullmore, Miss E. Brown, Mr Brooks, Mrs S. C. Cunn, Mr N. C. Cunn, Mr P. A. Coffman, Mr and Mrs Caswell and child, Mr F. M. Crawford, Mr K. Doi, Miss J. Florida, Mr H. H. Gardner, Mr J. M. Griswold, Mr H. H. Manning, Mr and Mrs F. A. H. Heybert and 2 children, Messrs J. K. Harding, R. L. Hawkins, C. D. Hupp, N. J. Ichioka, J. O. Johnstone, L. E. Jacob, R. W. Lawton, F. P. Lewis, Miss League, Mr A. B. Meader, Capt. Matsuda, Mr C. Mullis, Miss Stanley, Mr W. C. Stanley, Mr and Mrs S. H. Stanley, Mr J. A. Wood, Mr and Mrs W. C. Stanley, Mr and Mrs L. Steuerwald, Mr P. Holyoak, Mr McNamara, Mrs McAuley, Mr E. F. Mills, Mr F. G. Movers, Mr O. Mayall, Mrs and Miss Martin, Miss C. Meader, Mr M. S. H. Manning, Mr and Mrs G. F. Ober and 2 children, Messrs A. C. and W. B. Oche, Mrs Fendleton, Miss Ponsolle, Mrs Richards and child, Mr Robinson, Mrs J. Rawak, Rev. and Mrs Roy Struck, Mr E. P. Sargent, Mrs Taggart, Mr W. H. Taylor, Mr and Mrs Williams, Mr and Mrs Williams, Mrs J. A. Wood, Mr R. Yamamoto, Mr H. Garcia, Mr V. H. Xavier, Mr and Mrs Quayle and 5 children, Mr and Mrs F. J. A. Marques, Mrs Boomkamp and 2 children, Miss Schmidt, Messrs J. Topacio, S. Bustos, Avenue St. V. A. Zee, Nelaven, Kreiger, Mr and Mrs McChyler.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Kumohor* reports: Strong monsoon weather Singapore to Cape Padaran. From Paracels north, strong W by breeze with high sea. Bar. 29.53.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 18, 1916.
On London ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 7/18
30 days sight ... 2/11 1/2
4 months sight ... 2/11 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight 2/11 1/2
On New York ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 1/2
Credits, 30 days sight ... 2/11 1/2
On Bombay ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 1/2
On Calcutta ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 1/2
On Singapore ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 1/2
On Manila ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 1/2
On Shanghai ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 1/2
On Yokohama ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11 1/2
Gold Loan, 100 fine (per ton) ... 52.40
Sovereigns (Banks Paying rate) ... 52.35
Silver (per oz) ... 17 1/2 p.p.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 1/2 p.p.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 100
Chinese Copper Interest ... 6 1/2 p.p.
Rate of Native Interest ... 14 1/2 p.p.
Hongkong Sub. Com. ... 14 1/2 p.p.
Hongkong Sub. Com. ... 14 1/2 p.p.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

IN RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Auray Radio Telegraph Station—
Protetianus
Knight Companion

INWARD MAILS.

SHANGHAI (via Swatow)—Per *ss. Luchow*, Aug. 19.
SHANGHAI (via Amoy)—Per *ss. Shantung*, Aug. 21.

The 7.30 a.m. dispatch for Macao will be discontinued from the 17th inst.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

MAILS WILL CLOSE FOR:

STRAITS.
Per *ss. Mananet*, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 19th Aug.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per *ss. Yuenan*, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th Aug.

BANGKOK.
Per *ss. Anant*, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *ss. Anant*, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th Aug.

HONGKAY.
Per *ss. Huchow*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th Aug.

STRAITS, BURMAH, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN & UNITED KINGDOM.
Per *ss. Anant*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 20th Aug.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.
Per *ss. Yuenan*, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd Aug.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *ss. Yuenan*, at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd Aug.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per *ss. Luchow*, Registration at 2.15 p.m. Letters at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd Aug.
(Shanghai Chi. P.O., Saturday, 26th Aug.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per *ss. Yuenan*, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd Aug.

STRAITS, BURMAH, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN & UNITED KINGDOM.
Per *ss. Anant*, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 24th Aug.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per *ss. Yuenan*, Registration at 2.15 p.m. Letters at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 24th Aug.

HAIPHONG, TOURANE, RAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN & UNITED KINGDOM.
Per *ss. Anant*, at 10.15 a.m. Letters at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 25th Aug.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, the 24th Aug. at 5 p.m.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Marine Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

August 18th to 25th, 1916.

High Water Low Water
Mean Time Mean Time
Mean Height Mean Height
Mean Time Mean Time
Mean Height Mean Height

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.50—Pressure has decreased slightly in all districts except in the extreme South where it has increased slightly.

The typhoon appears to be nearly stationary in latitude 27° N. and longitude 123° E.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.16 inch.

Total since January 1st, 65.59 inches against an average of 60.71 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th August:—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: West winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Light or variable winds.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.
The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of August, 1916.

Date. Ends. Begins.
Aug. 18th. 5.51 a.m. 7.03 p.m.
19th. 5.51 " 7.03 "
20th. 5.51 " 7.02 "
21st. 5.51 " 7.01 "
22nd. 5.51 " 7.00 "
23rd. 5.51 " 6.59 "
24th. 5.52 " 6.58 "
25th. 5.53 " 6.57 "
26th. 5.54 " 6.56 "
27th. 5.54 " 6.55 "
28th. 5.54 " 6.54 "
29th. 5.54 " 6.54 "
30th. 5.54 " 6.54 "
31st. 5.54 " 6.54 "

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.
The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., ss. *China* left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 20th.

Other Vessels.
The ss. *Shivola* from Calcutta, left Calcutta on the 14th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

The steamship *Glenstrae* is expected here from London on or about 23rd inst.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per *Kisano Maru*, from London July 1, Mr M. Hinton, Miss M. Hinton, Mrs C. E. Coulson, Mr C. D. Smith, Mr S. Murray.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 18, 1916.—a.m.

Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
5.00 a.m.	29.58	80	88	SW	4	C
6.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
7.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
8.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
9.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
10.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
11.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
12.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
1.00 p.m.	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
2.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
3.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
4.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
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8.00 " "	29.57	80	88	SW	4	C
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